Boy J. E. Gladstone, vicar of a church in Wolverhamp un, who emerges from the monotony and obscurity of his derical labor to assure mankind that whatever may been the vagaries and shortcomings of his distinrushed relative, he himself has always remained an Asshaned Tory. He arraigns the Liberals for ignoring the fact that if the Turks are bad the Russians are appelly as bid, if not worse, and he holds that it is in the providence of God that Lord Benconsfield has stood arm, abelt the Liberals will not give him credit for scdrm, albeit toe Liberais will not give him credit for se-cering an honorable peace. Now that the former Frencher has been exposed to this sunden attack in the rear from his clerical counts, he will hardly have the hear to lay bars the daugetous tendencies of a foreign policy by which a Nation was dragged to the verge of an unrecessary and unjustifiable war.

Mr. Williams, who accompanied the Azor's ship-load of Scuth Carolina negroes to Liberia, is unwill ling to take the responsibility of advising the colored people of the United States to emigrate. It is a magnifiest country, and money is to be made there; but the rists of fever and disease are great, and the climate is ing. Thrift, patience and good management are central to success. No emigrant should land at Mongoris without a six months' stock of provisions, a supply of simple medicines, a little ready money, and all the bright calleges, brass trinkets, notions and leaf tobacco becam lay his hands on. Sait is always valuable too. in the interior the natives lick visitors' hands for the mity taste of the perspiration. Those who have from any laste of the paraphration. Indee who have from the paraphration in the paraphration will have a much better chance of becoming independent in Liberia than a American but those who expect to find there a heaven of sarth, where they will not have to work, and who are approvided with means, will soon become disheartened, and be anxious to roturn to the United States.

A fatal prize-fight occurred recently in an Raghal school. Two of the pupils of the Collegiate School, Sheffleid, quarrelled in the play-ground and went manother portion of the premises, where a ring was formed and the dispute was fought out. Young Moulson's face was very much disfigured, and his eyes were nearly face was visioned. Two days later he complained of being seriously sawell, and on the Monday following, a week after the heat, he died from congestion of the brain. An inquest has been held, and its result, according to The Tele graph, is one which all those who are interested in the presently and welfare of the school will regard not without pain, but yet with a certain measure of satisfaction. It is admitted that the two boys quarrelled; that they agreed in schoolboy fastion, and in accordance with the schoolboy code of honor, to fight their dispute on; that the fight was obstinate; and that the van-quished champion was much bruised and testen. But it has been proved by the modical testimony that the boy was suffering from a disease of the heart and circulatory spacen known as "purpura," and that his death, etc. if the exaction of the fight accelerated it, was due to natural causes and not to any injuries actually re-ceived from his schoolmate and playfellow. Engish schoolmay may, therefore, go on thrashing one another to their hearis' content. out; that the fight was obstinate; and that the van

The largest balloon ever made was inflated in front of the rains of the Palace of the Taileries two It is 120 feet high, and is stationed at a distance of 180 feet from the ground. The enormous expense has been borne by M. Giffard, a wealthy gentleman a selectific turn of mind, who intends to keep the balloss captive, allowing it to make occasional ascensions is a given beight. The car is twenty feet in diameter and the corridor in which passengers are to take their places has a double floor, and contains sixteen compartfor a prolonged ascent. Not more than fifty passengers will be taken at once, and they will be carried up to an will be taken at once, and they will be carried up to so described of 2,000 feet, the balloon being attached to a rable weighing three tons, and capable of bearing a tension of twesty-five tens, or more than double the extreme pressure which will be put mon it at its weakest point. This cable has been placed in a deep trench which has been dug in the courty and of the Tulieries, and will be rolled around an immense windlass worked by two enthes of thirty horse-power. Each passenger will pay \$6 for the trip. On its trial ascent the balloon rose is a holgat of 700 yards, and was brought gently to the carth by the steam windless. From that beight the Exhibition is said to have looked like a toy palace, and the two of three millions of people like a swarm of units.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

Perhaps it would be well, under all the cir-runsiances, if Mr. W. A. Wheeler, Vice-President of the listed states, would stand up and be counted.—(Albany Express (Rep.) Mr. Marble has the colossal effrontery to as

seri that Mr. Thiden's "absolute trust is in moral farees." How they will rear in Oregon when they read that.—[Albany Journal (Rep.) If the Democrats expect to elect a President two years hence they had better pay attention to all forms of Independentism in the South. This advice is disinterested, sound, and freely given.—[Augusta (Ga.)

The solid South is the Democratic party. It has always been so. It always will be so. The last in this case will never wag the dog. In order that the dog may be rendered harmless it remains for the Republicans and Union men of the North to take the lead in cutting off the tail. [Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.)

## THE REAL CULPRITS.

The solid South is more solid than ever, and The Solid Solid is libre solid that ever, and as Mr. Foster says, "a solid Democratic South means the control of the country by the spirit and the men who sought its destruction." We do not by any means wish to be understood as holding the President responsible for this state of things. Tost would be most uniust. We not the Southern Democrats responsible for it. They have abused his kindness outrageously and taken advantage of his lemoney to make the solid South more

THURMAN'S DOOM.

If the "Ohio Idee" means more greenbacks, as anything but hard, bonest money, it also means political death to Senutor Tourman. If he openly and unequivocally accepts it, the Eastern hard-money Democrats will unite to a man against him when he appears as a Presidential candidates. If he opposes it, all the leaders of his own party in Oulo will reach for his scalp. Is not this am ingrenious device of the oid spider of Grunagey Park to get rid of a prominent rival before 18501

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR MR. BLAIR.

From The Ballimore Gazette.

The Hon. Gummery Blair has been treating his giant intellect to the todine tonic which permenter the air at Cape May. Bellag approached by a representative of The New-York Trimune, he gave, in this named supresserved way, a lot of select yiews on the resentative of The New-York Trimuse, he gave, in the smal unreserved way, a lot of select views on the subject of Maryland politics and pointes in general. The tendency of the Democratic party to "drift away from fauld diesa." has always been a source of profound trouble to Mr. Elair. There was a time when his only asiety from this treacherous drifting was found in the dry docks of Indifference, and once the Democratic organisation drifted away and left him stranded high said dry upon the sands of the Republican party. Unless the party recognizes the great statesman and sends aim to Congress this Pail, it will probably be found drifting away from bim again.

A CURRENT OPINION.
From The Council Bluffs Nonpur

From The Council Blags, Nonparell.

Gail Hamilton is industriously engaged just sow in tanung the hide of Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, which she stretched upon the fence a week or two ago. Her litest paper is cutified "partisan patriots and non-parital appearies," and is written in her usual caustic vern. Is has not escaped the attention of our readers, we dare say, that Gail has added more to her reputation as a feen and thougatral political writer since commencing far present series of articles upon Civil Service Reform in The New-York Triffenke, covering a period of a few Bossiks only, than she did in as many years previously. Ber home is fast becoming synonymous for whatever is peagent, aprightly, and foroible.

WHY THE SOUTH DOESN'T WANT TILDEN.

WHY THE SOUTH DOESN'T WANT THIDEN.

From The Vicksburg Meraid.

We want a more liberal financial policy, and
we therefore, cannot afford to trust many Easteru men.
He Randall's course and broken promises put him out
of our calculations allogother. No matter now tavorably the Fail elections may go, and how wide our field
el selection, the Bonth is not for Sam. What is true of
sam Randall is equally as true of Sam. Thiden, but for
a different reason. Mr. Thiden would perhaps carry out
his promises out he would make but very few to carry
out. He as believed to be opposed to a just equalization of
National benefits, and known to be opposed to the
Government taking steps toward that great work which
all who know anything about it, know will be done
somer or later—the reclamation of the Mississippi
Yelley. And Mr. Thiden is not possessed of enough true
courage. If he had been a bold, determined man, he
would be day be the de facto as well as the de jure President of the United States. We can't, for all these
reasons, take any more chances with him.

DESERTING A TAILOR FOR A SHOEMAKER.

MES, KARLICH ELOPES WITH MR. GARLIC. A Bohemian tailor rushed into the Police Central Office early last evening, and, trembling with excitement, informed Superintendent Walling that a shoemaker had run away with his wife Huname was Solomon Karlich, and he resided at No. 191 Canal st. He had been married for two years. Souszal weeks ago Herman Garlie, of No. 272 Seventhare, was introduced to him by his wife at their house wa friend of their boarder, a girl who was learning a trade. A few days ago the girl informed Karlich that he had better watch his wife, or Mr. Garlie would get the better of him. Karlich only laughed at this, howerar, and supposed that the girl wanted to blind him as to her own relations with Garlie.

soes, found the door locked, and was handed the key by a neighbor, who informed him that his wife had gone life the country. Kertich and down to deliberate. He was soon interrupted by the restrin of his bearder, who and that Mrs. Kartich had gone with Mr. Garlie to the Norwalk hont with the intesting of secompanying him to the country. Mr. Karlieh reached the boat just as his wife was going on board and the tracked the boat just as his wife was going on board until the boat stopped at Thirty-life at the reamong the crowd on the pier Garlie was discovered both by Mrs. Karlieh and her husband, the former beckomed him on board, and as he compiled the husband tapped him on the shoulder, and asked him where he was going with his wife. The shoemaker did not doirn to anyer, and as the boat was about to start Karlien was compelled to go on shore. As the boat moved away Mrs. Karlieh, leaning on Garder's shoulder, waved him a board her beauty. sons, found the door locked, and was handed the key by

KEARNEY AT BOSTON.

A BLUSTERING SCHOOL-BOY. DESCRIPTION OF THE PANEUIL HALL MEETING-AN IMMENSE, GOOD-NATURED CROWD-KEARNEY'S BOMHASTIC WORDS-AN ABSENCE OF FACTS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Brookline, Mass., Aug. 6.-Curiosity, and a desire to see for myself what manner of man Mr. Dennis Kearney may be, drew me into Boston last night, where he was to address a meet ing of workingmen at Faneuil Hall. Little of the usual apparatus for calling together a massmeeting was employed on this occasion. There were no flaming-posters, nor street bills of any kind, at least I had seen none in walking about the city during the day; nor did the newspapers announce the meeting with any circumstance, although they have given up no small amount of space to commen upon Mr. Kearney and his doings and savings. But an item in one of the newspapers told us that there was to be a meeting at Faneuil Hall on Monday night, and I and my host made up our minds it was best to go to it. We reached the hall at half-past seven, walking across the city from the Providence Depot. Until we reached the square itself on which the hall fronts, there was not a single sign of any public interest in the affair. Just before sliding into the railroad station, we passed a desolate-looking tract of new-made land where something seemed to be going on, and my companion called my attertion to the singular look of the fences which lined either side of a future street. These fences were set as thick as they would hold with men and boys, a thousand at least, looking like crows contemplating a corn-field. What did it mean? Nothing more se rious than that every evening after 6 o'clock, this street was given up by the authorities to horsetrotting, and these clerks and workingmen and errand-boys were assembled there to look on. This first portentous sign of indifference on the part of the downtrodden masses to the vindication of their wrongs, was lamentably repeated at every step of our progress. The streets were filled with saunterers; whispering confabs arm in arm, or at lamppost corners, showed that workingmen and women even in the hour when their destinies were supposed to be at stake, could find a selfish interest in being happy too strong to allow of their being dragged into the sweltering crowd of which we were soon to make a part. The beautiful Comnon had not a bench to spare; the usual crowd was wedging its way into the Boston Museum Theatre a few idle toothpicks were taking their pleasure sadly after dinner on the steps of the Tremon House; nor until we reached the very door of Hall did we see any signs that Boston was being stirred up. Even there the crowd was nothing to a New-Yorker. Many and many a time I have seen more people about the door of a theatre or lecture-room before the hour of opening. There were no signs of any impatience or feeling.

FANEUIL HALL PACKED WITH PROPLE,

Fancuil Hall is, as some of your readers may not know, a large rectangular building, standing isolated in the middle of a good-sized square. There are entrances at either end, and the one we first reached gave access to the platform. Finding there was apparently no getting in at that door, we went to the other, and on that side the crowd was much larger, and we were told that the doors had been a long time shut. The crowd was noisy, but well behave and good-natured, and the police had no trouble in keeping order. Returning to the platform door, we found Mr. Chamberlain, the wellknown Labor-Reform agitator, civilly explaining to the people that there was no room in the hall, and no use, therefore, in their asking to be let in. Knowing the hostility of Mr. Kearney, and of Mr. Chamberlain, too, to the newspapers, I hesitated to plead for admission on the score of my unofficial onnection with THE TRIBUNE. But I needed no to have felt any anxiety; the mere mention of the fact that I had come from New-York, and that I was a TRIBUNE man, opened the doors at once, and in two minutes I stood upon the platform. facing what, without any metaphor at all, may b called "a sea of upturned faces," for I think a hat shied at random from where I stood would have lighted on a human face and been tossed like a cork from side to side, without the possibility of sinking. It seems the doors had been opened at 6 o'clock, the room had filled up at once, and the people had been patiently stewing for two mortal hours. Floor and galleries were packed alike. The galleries had been reserved for gentlemen with ladies, and admission to them was by ticket. There were but few women, and they seemed to be the wives of workingmen. I was glad to see them, and wished there had been more; men might be taken in by the stuff that was poured forth last night, but you couldn't feed plain, hardforth last night to more; men might be taken in by the stuff that was poured to raise some feeling on the subject, but tried to raise some feeling on the subject, but could not raise a spark. He only spoke a few moments on this question, and seeing that his field to raise some feeling on the subject, but tried to raise some feeling on the subject, but could not raise a spark. He only spoke a few moments on this question, and seeing that his field that he would challenge anybody to show here than that! In sonley, Maryland; ex-Governor Jeel Paiser, here the folds. N. Y.

At the Universal ex-Governor Jeel Paiser, here the that that! In sonley, Maryland; ex-Governor Jeel Paiser, here the that that! In sonley, Maryland; ex-Governor Jeel Paiser, here the that that! In sonley, Maryland; ex-Governor Jeel Paiser, here the that that! In sonley, Maryland; ex-Governor Jeel Paiser, here the that the sonley, Maryland; ex-Governor Jeel Paiser, here the could not received to raise some feeling on the subject, but the sonley, Maryland; ex-Governor Jeel Paiser, here the could not received to raise s facing the platform were filled with a row of men in their shirt sleeves, but the majority of the the men present kept on their coats, and I could not help thinking that these men where put there for effect, like the mothers with her babes in the great election contest at Eatanswill between the Blues

and the Buffs. No doubt the meeting was a meeting of workingnen, but it was not particularly marked-why should it have been f-from any crowd at a political meeting in mid-Summer. I was mixed up with it, I had time to take a good look at it, and it was just a crowd of workingmen, well fed, comfortably clothed, or comfortably unclothed, in high spirits, without a tangible grievance, with the whole night before them and bound to have a good time. I am no chicken, and in my day have seen crowds of angry men, anti-slavery mobs, meetings broken up or tried to be broken up by Isaiah Rynders and his gang, John Brown meetings, and the Irish riots in New-York; and I have seen hungry, silent, desperate Paris mobs, and swarms of London and Liverpool poor; and if Boston basn't any more misery and down-trodden poor and laboring people to show than she packed into Fancuil Hail and the Square about it last night, Mr. Dennis Kearney and Mr. Chamberlain will have their labor for their pains. I found good-nature and civility everywhere except in one snarling old negro outside, who, when I touched him on the shoulder and asked him to let me pass, snapped out, "Don't you keep a techin' me," and to another man who elbowed him, Don't you keep a haulin' me ;" but I always welcome any sign of want of servility in a negro, and so, smiling put the question by, and broke the living

heap of humanity at a more complying point.

A WANT OF EARNESTNESS IN THE CROWD. Inside what struck me in the crowd vas the entire want of earnestness. When I remembered other crowds I had seen in that same hall—especially when I remembered the worn, earnest, and faces of the French working men and women, who would have worked themselves and scorned their spirits that could have been moved to smile at any-thing, in those dark days of '70-I could feel my heart stirred by this assembly, that shouted and yelled its applause at every mention of the word "hell," or "thief," or "villain," or boudholder," and were always ready with a horse laugh for anything that savored of rowdyism. I looked narrowly for any face that seemed to be touched with feeling or sympathy. I looked for signs of poverty or suffering. I didn't see a man in the hall who would not have felt insuited if a dollar had been offered him in charity. I saw no rough, nor the first sign of any desire to make a disturb-

The meeting was opened by a young man who read a few words from a paper, and introduced Mr. Chamberlain, a man who looks like a country schoolmaster, and who went to work in a business like way, speaking in a vigorous, impassioned vein, without notes, pacing the platform and seeming much in earnest. Mr. Chamberlain is a much more dangerous man than Mr. Kearucy; he is an angry, vindictive man, who hates the rich, educated, well-to-do portion of the people, and would gladly raise up a storm or see a bloody revolution afoot. He had not gone very far before the crowd, evidently primed beforenand, smelt out some allusions to Ben Butler, and upon a voice calling his name there rose such a thundering yell as stunned the ears; and this was

kept up with renewals and three cheers and tigers and three cheers again. When he could be heard,

Mr. Chamberlain, who in his allusions to a had apparently not meant Butler, but Kearney, was obliged to swim with tide, and turned a sharp corner with, "I have named no man's name; I have only binted at a personality, but now I speak the word, 'Butler,'" and off the crowd went again, with yells and screams to wake the dead. The speaker went on a trifle too long, and the audience began to call for Kearney. Mr. Chamberlain apologized for the non-appearance of some, distinguished person who was to have introduced the great agitator, but the audience yelled that it would do without him, and in a minute Mr. Dennis Kearney stepped bowing upon the platform.

KEARNEY'S MANNER AND APPEARANCE. I shan't attempt to describe the thunders his ap-

pearance woke; all I can say is that Fancuil Hall has a well built roof and the old plasterers knew their trade, and Heaven be thanked for both these favors. While the roar lasted Mr. Kearney walked up and down the platform meditating, and as unconcerned as if he were on Nahant Beach and the surf was rolling. His two index fingers and his two thumbs pressed together, fingers stretched down, thumbs strained up, be waited for a pause, and when the time came, he started off in a deliberate, hesitating way, taking up the name of Butler in a sentence containing three allusions, not one of which could have meant anything whatever to any real workingman in the room, even to Boston workingmen: "Lesser than Macbeth and greater," "the chivalrous Bayard," and "the white-plumed Navarre." This, and his absurd windy, forced peroration about the planet concealed in the "middy" (mid-day) heavens, Venus rolling in her sphere, Jupiter this, and Mars that, and Uranus t'other, and " the grand and guiding gleam of the Polar Star," etc., etc., from a man who says he is a plain, blant, unpolished man, who only speaks right on, and will not waste the honest workingman's time with a single "classical" word! The newspapers, all the same, have done injustice to Mr. Kearney. He is not at all an ill-looking or threatening look ing man, but just an average bullet-headed Irishman, with every appearance of being a porter, or a coachman, or a sea-faring man. He dresses just like his class, hasn't the least bit of a brogue, uses perfectly good grammar, and except in his abusive phrases, employs wellchosen words, and has a straightforward English pronunciation, with a few lingering traces of his early education in such words as "pul-pit" "colyume," (column) and here aud there an insignificant slip or two. He has no style in his delivery, walks up and down the platform, lifts his whole arm, and shouts out his utterances in a montonous wayoften at a loss for words, but instead of stammering, bringing them out as fast as found, one after the other, with self-possessed deliberation.

The great trouble with Mr. Dennis Kearney is that he has absolutely nothing to say! He has as few ideas in his head as any man I ever heard speak. He has no facts, no statistics, and if I can read the signs aright, a few more victories like that of last night will finish his career forever. People were tired of him long before he was done, andfatal sign-several left the hall before his speech was ended. The impression I came away with was that he had been looking about him carefully since he came here, and that the vast difference between this community and the one he glories in "representing" had been borne in upon him in a way to take all the starch out of his stock in trade. He had found too, that nobody wanted his indecency, and that his profanity was not much needed, either. The consequence was that if his reported indecency of speech be not a myth, like his brutish looks," he left it entirely behind him, and except about a dozen vigorous " helis " there wasn't a word uttered by him last evening that might not have been heard in a Moody and Sankey meeting.

I confess to a great disappointment. I went to the meeting expecting to hear the cause of the workingman-and he has a cause-set forth by one of his fellows who was dead in earnest. I found a of his fellows who was dead in earnest. I found a big blustering schoolboy, who put me off with bombastic words, one long, silly, utterly pointless story about a crow and an old woman, illustrating nothing; and never a fact, a statistic, a statement of principle, nor an appeal to anything in the intelligence, the bearts or the souls of his hearers. There was precious little of the promised wit, either. The only thing that savored of wit was when repelling an attack in one of the dispatches of the Associated Press. He said he was an American citizen, and had come to this country twenty years ago with a suit or clothes on his body and a head full of brain to develop the country with, and that he would challenge anybody to show an American who came here with more than that! In California his great card was the "Chinese." Here could not raise a spark. He only spoke a few moments on this question, and seeing that his hearers cared nothing for it, he let it drop. As soon as he had ended his speech he left the hall, and the interest, that had come dangerously near to flagging once or twice, died away with a faint party cheer. Butler was not there, but his spirit was, and Mr. Kearney and all the crowd present were tools in his hand, and will be led to the slaughter by him like the silly sheep that they are. Mr. Kearney feels his position. He is not the man be thought he was, and he knows it. He is not the man we were promised, and we know it, and the workingmen of Boston know it, and will come to think so presently. C. C.

BANKERS AT SARATOGA.

THE SUBJECTS TO BE CONSIDERED-DEFALCATIONS, FAILURES, CLEARING-HOUSES AND TAXATION

AMONG THEM. IPROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 6 .- The bankers' convention will meet here to morrow at 11 o'clock, and hold one session a day for three days. No arrange-ments have been made for long addresses by prominent speakers, and there is no desire to attract public attention to any special extent. In previous years the bank ers have discussed the great financial questions which ranked first in importance to the whole country. This year they will consider topics some of which are of general interest and moment, but which pertain first of all to the affairs of the banks themselves. Among the themes which will be considered are the many recent bank defalcations and what action should be taken to prevent them in the future; the clearing house system and the best methods of clearing; the effects upon the banks of the great number of failures this year and the consequent sinking of capital; the manner in which the preparations for specie payments are affecting the banks; the taxation of the banks, which it is claimed is

expessive. In regard to clearing-houses it may be said that there are more than twenty in this country-a greater number than in England-and the possibility of any improve-ment in clearing methods is a subject of great importance to the banks. Concerning taxation it is proposed to show that the banks are taxed here more heavily than in any other country, and to present to the attention of Congress the injudicious and unfair character of some of this taxation, which brings in little revenue and pes much injury to business. The profits of the banks re so small now, it is claimed, that they cannot bear

are so simil now, it is claimed, that they cannot bear these excessive burdens.

This association represents the interests of national and State banks and private bankers all over the country, and its membership is very large. The Hon. Charles B. Hall, of the Boston National Bank, is president, and Mr. Bueil, of New-York, president of the Importer's and Traders' Bank, is secretary. The assistant-secretary is Dr. George starshand. Several hundred members of the association, will be in Saratoga this week, though only a part of them may be present at any single seasion. Much of what is proposed to do will be accomplished in private meetings of committees and in informal conferences among members, so that the public seasions will be only a fraction of the work of the convention.

informal conferences among memors, so that the pulsas sessions will be only a fraction of the work of the convention.

Among the members of the association who have been noticed in Saratega are the president, Mr. Hall; Edward Tyler of the Suffich National Bank, Dudley Balley and a number of other Bosten bankers; George S. Coe, of the American Exchange Bonk, James M. Morrison, of the Mannatian Company, George Eaker, of the First National Bank, Richard Berry, of the Tradesmen's, Samuel Conover, of the Produce, Isaac Sherman and George K. Sistere and Dr. George Marsiand, all of New-York; J. D. Hayes, of Detroit; D. J. Fallis, of Cincinnati; H. Camp, of Milwaukee; J. W. Lockwood, of Richmond; Logan C. Murrny, of Louisville; A. H. Mozs, of Sandusky; General Echols, of Sanuton, Virginia; toe Hon. George Walker; E. B. Judson, of Syracuse, L. J. Gage, of Chucago, Morton McMichael, Jr., of Philadelphia, and others.

The Executive Committee of the Auditing Committee and various sub-committees, and arranged the plan of work for the convention. Hugh McCulloch and David A. Wells will take part, by invitation. There will be three addresses to-morrow as follows: "Hard Times and Currency," by J. D. Hayes, of Detroit; "Subsidiary Silver Comage," by O. C. Hale, of Keokuk, lows, and "The National Backing System as Compared with the State Hanking System and the Systems of other Countries," by the Hon. George Walker.

THE SHAMOKIN MINERS' DEMANDS. POTTSVILLE, Penu., Aug. 6.—The miners states Steamer Lancaster has been placed under the employed at the Big Mountain Colliery, at Shamokin.

struck to-day for an advance of 10 cents. There are now, owing to this strike and the one at the Buck Ridge Collery yesterday, nearly 500 men and boys idle at Shamekin.

YESTERDAY AT THE RESORTS.

NEW ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND. BRIGHTON BEACH, Aug. 6 .- This has been a day of alternate shower and sunshine, with the showers preponderating, and settling this evening into a steady rain, which looks as if it were not likely to break away much before morning. Nevertheless the trains over the leading roads have arrived well filled, and it is estimated that not much less than 10,000 persons have visited the island during the day. The piazzas have been crowded, and the dining-rooms here and at Manhattan Beach have

At the Hotel Brighton this evening there are between 400 and 500 guests of the Long Island and the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad Companies, who to-day publicly open the new route from New-York over the two roads. A large number of invitations were sent out, and at 3 p. m. a special train of Pullman parlor cars was in waiting at Hunter's Point. Some of the guests arrived by the Thirty-fourth-st. ferry, but a larger number took the steamer Sylvan Dell at the foot of Wall-st., New-York, and proceeded thence taining 332 persous. Many Brooklyn guests took regular trains at Flatbush-ave. The special made schedule time, turning the sharp curve at Berlin, west of Jamaica, gracefully, until it reached Bedford Station, when there was a prolonged halt. At this point the Long Island Railread connects with an extension of the Brooklyn, Fiatbush and Coney Island Railroad, which has just been completed. It is about one

sion of the Brooklyn, Fiatbush and Coney Island Railroad, which has just been completed. It is about one mile and a quarter in length, extending from Atlanticave, to the Willink cutrance to the park, the former ending of the road. Most of this is built through a deep cut, and the rains of the intring had washed the banks so as to render caution necessary. The train was therefore delayed more than an hour, and reached its destination about 5 p. m., and in the midst of a driving rain. The sun soon abone out, however, and the weather remained quite pleasant until about 7 o'clock.

It is pronosed to run fourteen trains each day from Hunter's Point for the special accommodation of residents of and visitors in New-York. Parlor-cars will be used on every train, and the fare for the round trip will be 50 cents. Cabs will be in waiting at Thirty-fourth Street Ferry on the arrival of each train, by which passengers may be conveyed to any part of the city at the uniform price of 50 cents for a single passenger and 25 cents for each additional passenger. These cabs may be engaged tefore leaving the hotel. The guests, on arriving this afternoon, received the freedom of the house, being admitted to the upper balconies; and every provision was made for their entertainment by Thomas R. Sharpe, Receiver of the Loug Island Railroad; W. M. Laffan, New-York Passenger Agent, and J. Caittenden, General Passenger Agent of the Brooklyn, Fiatbush and Coney Island Railroad, and by Messrs. Breslin & Sweet, the proprietors of the hotel. At 8 p. m. a banquet was served of which nearly 500 p raons partook. Among them were ex-Mayor Schreeder. General Roger A. Pryor, E. B. Hindale, James W. Husted, General Catlin, W. H. Weed, S. A. Lathrop, General Traey, John Winslow, Augustas Schell, W. A. Darling and W. B. Dinsmore. The band, with Levy as cornet seciolst, played an excellent programme during the 6inner. The special train started on its return at 10.15.

the dinner. The special train started on its return at 16.15.

Following are some of those who engaged rooms yesterday at the several hotels:
Hotel Brighton—A. Haber, Providence, R. I.; R. Glendenning, wife and three children, John A. Wright, John A. Dodinan and Charles E. Wills, of Polladelpini; J. A. Benedick, James Burt, E. S. Bowman, Major W. H. Quincy and wife and G. M. Hunington, of New-York; Robert E. Thomas, wife and minily, of Brocklyn; John A. McCali, jr., and S. M. Bailard, of Albany; T. S. Watson and wife, of Bridgoport, Conn.

Manhattan Bench Rotel—H. Clinton and wife, George W. Kearns, George D. McCreery, of Philadelphia; James F. Hall and family, of Tarytown; John H. Newman and Francis Newman, of Milton, N. Y.; J. H. Linke and family and P. Richmond and wife, of New-York; Henry A. Sinclair, A. P. Morgan and wife and C. C. Leigh, of Brocklyn.

A. Shenari, A. F. Morgan and Wile and C. C. Seggio,
Cabie's Hotel-W. L. Randall, of Chicago; Birchard
Keere, of Boston; William K. French, of Memphis,
Tenn; C. D. Herman, of Toledo; H. H. DeCamp, M. L.
Gavett and L. L. Comptin, of Pisinfield, N. J.; S. Sherwood and H. C. Woodworth, of Westport, Conn.

LONG BRANCH NOTES.

Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 5.-The weather s very warm. The wind continues in the South. About 6 last evening, the barouche of the Hon. B. H. Brewster, of Philadelpoia, was run into by a pony phaeton on child. The back-springs, axle-tree and wheels of the barouche were torn off by the collision. The phaeton was driven by Mr. Foster, who had a lady with him. The shafts were broken. After the accident, Mr. Foster's pony ran off, and sprang upon the piazza of the Ocean Hotel, dispersing the people in all directions. The animal then ran into Main-st., where he was captured. A few minutes later, in attempting to pass the wrecked phaeton in which were two young ladies. Fortunately, in the whole chapter of accidents, no one was hurt. A large tent has been erected on the lawn of the West

End Hotel for the ladies' fair, to be held to-morrow and next day for the benefit of the Sea Side Chapet. The waiters of the West End Hotel are to give a "hop"

The waiters of the Werl End Hotel are to give a "hop" at Washington Hall to-morrow evening.

Among recent arrivals are the following:
At the Mansion House—Mrs. Edward Popper and family, M. L. Kelly and Miss A. Kelly, 8t. Loans; Eckford Moore, Edward M. Yard, Trenton; the Rev. Daniel J. Sincelan, Brooklyn; Mrs. Emily Pattlson, O. M. Sirong, Matthew Greffin, Justice T. A. Ledwith, New-York, At the United States Hotel—J. W. Brenzle, Major B. H. Schley, Maryland; ex-Governor Joel Parker, Free-hold, N. J.; A. Schoenmaker, jr., and family, Kingston, N. Y.

New-York.
At the Howland-G. V. L. Sanders, Miss Sanders, Miss Greet, Albany; M. S. Sharp, Miss L. Sharp, William Allen and wife, C. def. Field and wife, New-York.
At the Ocean Horel--Chaplain Forsythe, West Point; the Rev. M. Kieley, Brooklyn; W. D. Carrow and family, Mr. de Cordova, New-York.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5 .- A large number of tickets have been sold for the opera and musical fes-tival to be given here on Thursday and Saturday evenings of the present week. Miss Cary is a great favorite The schooner-yacht Tarolinta, of the New-York Yacht

Club, has arrived here.

It is reported that the marriage of Miss Bennett and

Mr. Bell will take place in September. Mr. Bell is here. Late arrivals include the following: Late arrivals incline the coloring:

Obean House—Charles A. Patch, Boston; E. P.
Field, G. Claffin, R. S. Freeman, Jr., Henry C.
Goidsmith, George Engs and wife, New-York; P. M.
West, U. S. A.; Joán Benton, W. B. Pope, St. Ledis; C.
B. Hillhouse, New-Haven; Charles D. McLean, Brookport, N. Y.; Neil Gimore, W. G. Bali, Ealiston; L. D.
N. well, W. G. Bennan, Mrs. Slocum, Miss Rhondes,
Procedimen

Providence.

Hotel Aquidneck—Mr. Backman, Miss Backman
Aurora, Ind.: H. S. Scatcherd, Londou, Ontario; Mrs. J
I. Jones, Newport, Ky.; T. J. Consty, Worcester; W. B
Phillips, Providence; Lewis E. Noyes, Boston. [ For Summer Leisure Letters see & cond Page.]

THE FOURTH OF JULY AT GENEVA.

A SUCCESSFUL CELEBRATION BY THE AMERICAN RESIDENTS FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

GENEVA, July 5.-The Genevese virtually ended their Rouseau celebration on the evening of July 2, and only one day would intervene before the "glerious Fourth." The ever-resileas American spirit resolved, however, to celebrate it. A committee of arrangements was formed, circulars were issued, fireworks purchased, music was engaged, and a contract was entered into with the pro-prietor of the Grand Hotel de la Paix for an excellent dinner à l' Americaine. More than 200 ladies and gen-tiemen, in evening dress, were seated at the dinner, which was given in the same room where the Alabama Claims Commission had their final session and barquet, and where recently the American residents of Geneva entertained General Grant. The menu was a curiosity, for to the usual name of each dish was appended some designation or description appropriate to the nationality of the persons about to partake of it and to the day they celebrated. The interior of the hotel was appromintely and magnificently decorated.

Colonel J. Egilnton Montgomery, United States Consul at Geneva, who presided, spoke with much feeling in response to the first tosst, "The day we celebrate. "The President of the United States," and "The memory of Washington," both elicited well chosen re-sponses, and "Tue Queen of Great Britain" drew forth eloquent and earnest words from Mr. Auidjo, her Majesty's venerable consular representative at Geneva.

Majesty's venerable consular representative at Geneva. 
"The Swiss Confederation" introduced M. Chainmeau, member of the Grand Council of Geneva, who expressed the sympathy and cordial good-will entertained by the Helvetic Confederation for her sister Republic.

Later there was a display of fireworks on the Grand Qual, bordering the Lake of Geneva, witnessed by a vast concourse of the citizens of the town, and, later still, there were a promenade concert sud a ball. At 4 o'clock a. m. the orchestra was engaged upon the last waitz, and with it ended one of the most successful and brilliant celebrations of the Fourth that Geneva had ever witnessed.

WHITE BIRD STILL WITH SITTING BULL. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6 .- A dispatch from

Fort Lapwai says the Indians supposed to be White Bird's band prove to be only a small party of thirteen men and eight women. White Bird and most of his band are still with Sitting Bull.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 6 .- The United

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE PUBLIC PRINTER SEES IT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Of course I was angry when I wrote the letter to which you replied recently, as I had a right to be. The man who does not get augry on a proper

occasion is not worth a bawbee!

I had read THE TRIBUSE from the issue of the first number, and was on terms of friendship and intimacy with its great founder for more than thirty years. regarded it as the great expounder of the true political faith. Since Mr. Gronley's death, it had been conducted with marked ability, and I rejoiced at it. Having so much respect for it, is it any wonder that on reading such an article as that which found its way into its columns on the 23d uit., I did show some little Western

or some other sort of temper?

Let me bring the matter home to you by putting a

case in point, as the lawyers say: Mr. Reid is the Editor of The Tribune, and its manager for himself and the other stockholders. Supmanager for himself and the other stockholders. Suppose he were falsely charged in a reputable and responsible quarter with mismanagement, with "eccentriabookkeeping," with "overcharging and underenarging at will, and then of covering it up by a "double entry juzgle," and with conducting the business on "unique principles," showing him to be utterly unfit for his position, what would he do! Take it quietly and turn the other check for a second lick! Not exactly! He is not that sort of man. He may be considerable of a saint (and I rather guess be is), but I very much doubt whether his pietly would restrain him from such an exhibition of his "Western infirmity of temper" as to throw all the swearing done by the army in Flanders for into the shade!

far into the shade!

Liss always best to put one's self into the other man's place before denouncing what he may have said or done.

JNO. D. PRIEES. done. Washington, July 31, 1878.

[Our good but peppery friend is a little out in his illustration. The Editor of THE TRIBUNE is very much in the habit of paying no attention to lies about himself. He has lived, however, to write the obituaries of a good many of the more active hars, and to have a fair share of the rest come to him for the loan of \$5.

But dropping the illustration, and with it the whole question of Mr. Defrees's provocation, let us try to impress upon him two or three points which we think of real importance:

(1.) The whole Government printing business is a mistake and wrong. Four-fifths of the Government printing is a needless sacrifice to the vanity of petty Government officials, and most of the other fifth ought to be done by private enterprise. Nobody knows better than Mr. Defrees that the great bulk of what be prints goes promptly to the junk shop, but not until it has heavily taxed another department of the Government by being carted in the mails half way across the continent.
(2.) If this monstrous waste must be continued,

it ought to be continued at reasonable rates. There is no sense in paying one-third more than the market price. We believe Mr. Defrees is now paying 55 cents per thousand for plain, straightforward, daylight book composition. Thirty-five cents is a high rate for it in New-York, and New-York prices are naturally the highest in the country. If the law compels such payments, then the law ought to be denounced, and honest public servants, instead of giving their influence to sustain it, ought to help make a public sentiment that would demand its repeal .- Ed. ]

HOW TRAVELLERS MAY AID SCIENCE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The cause of the glacial epoch is the roblem of geology. Dr. Croil, in his " Climate and Time." attributes it to certain astronomical causes, which ceased to operate 80,000 years ago. According to him, this epoch began 240,000 years before the Christian Era, and lasted 160,000. From this we may get a test of his theory.

At present the rains remove from the general surface

of the country at least one foot in 6,000 years. But in favorable localities, such as hill-sides covered with friable matter, the rate of demolition must be several time greater. During the glacial period (160,000 years) "the rate [see Croil's book] must have been something enormous." One foot in 1.000 years would apparently be moderate amount. An estimate within very reasonable limits would give a demolition of alluvial or friable ma-terials on a somewhat sharp alope of at least thirty or forty feet since the glacial period, and five or six times as much during it; or a total of 200 feet and upward during the 240,000 years. If upon examination it be found that in any localities favorably situated no such erosion, nor any approximation to it, has taken place, then Dr. Croil's theory must be given up.

Travellers this Summer can aid in this matter by care-

fol observations, as they may have opportunity, of localities too high for materials to be washed on from more elevated ground, and sufficiently steep to allow rains and frosts to have full effect in removing the soil. To do this, they will notice : (1.) The geological age of the bed-rock. The observer who is not a geologist will give the location, and this will often suffice. (2.) The slope of the surface, whether steep or gentle. (3.) The character and depth of the soil, and other material, if possible, down to the bed-rock. (4.) The character of the bed-rock, whether limestone, shell, granite or what, and whether it seems easily weather-worn. (5.) It will be very desirable to procure specimens of the bed-rock. and of the surface materials for analysis-the latter at different depths, say close to the bed-rock, on the sur face, and half-way between. All these should be carefully

labelied. A very little (an ounce or so) will suffice.

I give one illustration. The Alps are known to be older than the glacial epoch, and although they sunk somewhat afterwards, yet no anomits were submerged— the movement not exceeding 1,000 feet. Many of the uplands are covered with magnificent meadows which offer exceedingly favorable opportunities for the study of this subject. To one I could call special attention. Not far from the head of Lake Geneva a foot-path lengs from Veytaux—a little beyond Montreaux—northward Not far from the head of Lake Geneva a foot-path leads from Veytaux—a little beyond Montreaux—northward to the Rochers de Noye, rising 7,000 feet above the sea. On the summit, which overtops all within several miles, and which is separated from its neighbors by broad and deep valleys, is a beautiful mea low of four or five aeres, covered with a luxuriant growth of grass. This meadow slopes rapidly to the northeast, one half of it being so steep as to require some little effort to ascend it, and eyen the help of one's hands. I was there in 1871, and my attention had not then been drawn to this subject, but as I recollect it, the soil was apparently as deep, better as I can remember, no loose stones nor any surface rocks were to be seen. Nor did the cliff on whose brow the meadow ended appear to be one castly weather-worn. The angles were yet sharp.

It will be seen that circumstances could hardly be more havorable to rapid denutation—the action of frost, the sharpness of the slope, the abindant rains and the ready discharge of the water leave nothing to be desired in that respect. The soil now covering the surface fillst either be the remains of what lay there before the mountain was aplifted, or it has been formed since by the disintegration of the bed-rock. Examination will show which it is. The slope is such that it is difficult to see how the materials thus loosened could be retained from one Winter to another and much more, until it accumulated to its present depth.

Any information which may be communicated to the undersigned will be mankfully received and duly acknowledged.

Croton Landing, June 29, 1878.

andersigned will acknowledged.

Croton Landing, June 29, 1878.

PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF WILLIAM MER-RITT. MAYOR OF NEW-YORK IN THE YEARS 1696-'98, DUR

ING THE REIGN OF WILLIAM AND MARY. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Seeing in THE TRIBUNE of last Wed-

nesday a letter written to Collector Merritt stating that one of his ancestors had been Mayor of this city under the Prince of Orange, I send you some further facts in the life of that gentleman. As will be seen, be has the honor of founding the first ferry and the first market in our city.

1653.—The proceedings of the Common Council in-form us that, on the 28th of February, "Mr. William Merritt beeing sent flor, discoursed about the flerry too Long Island; offered, iff he might have ye same for twenty years, too give £20 pr. annum, and to mayke houses on each syde, and have two boats for cattle and borses, and two boats for passengers; and to carry cattle and horses att 6 sciple pr. head; men att 1 sciple, and come at 1 sciple per bagg; wheat, 3 sciples. This was the origin of Fulton Ferry.

This was the origin of Fution Ferry.

1684, July 4.—Commissioned by Governor Dongan Quartermaster. December 16.—Directed by Dougan to appraise the anchors, guns, tackle, etc., belonging to the

ship Scaflower.

1685.—Petitions the Governor to be paid his bill for entertaining the Commissioners engaged in auditing the accounts of the Sheriffs of Long Island.

1686.—Commissioned lieutenant of a squadron of horse for the city and county of New-York, "whereof

Lucas Santer is captain." June 27,-Authorized by Dougan to seize and bring to the city a supposed pirati-cal vessel lying in the Sound. October 10.—Issues a capins against William Stillwell, of Gravesend. 1687.-Appointed, February 8, by Governor Andros,

Collector of Excise for the City and County of New-Collector of Excise for the City and County of New-York. He appears to have entered upon his duties with seal, for the next day be prays the Governor that "persons who keep boarders be obliged to take out a license."

1691, March 2.—Petitions Governor Sloughter for the saturn of Peter Persons, an indented apprentice, taken from him by Jacob Leisler, July 9.—The records of this date state that "Captain William Merritt, Captain Brandt Schuyler and others are appointed a committee to build a market-house att ye and of Heero-graft-et.

(Broad-st.), for all but butcher's moat." This was the first market.

1694. Petitions Governor Fietcher for the repayment of mouse advanced by him to the Government. "Otherwise the Government would have been in a hind far."

1695. Petitions Governor Firtcher for permission to purchase a small piece of land without the North Gate (Wail-st.) of the City of New-York, between the King's Garden and the burying ground, on which to creet a Protestant Episcopal Church.

1696. Prays Governor Fietcher, as one of the managers of Trinty Church, that e-riain moneys collected for the ransouring of sundry Christian slaves in Saice, be paid over to him, "as some of the said Caristians are dead and others have escapee."

1701.—Prays Governor Nanfan that the courts of Orange County be held at Tappan.

1708.—Commissioned Pilot to H. M. ship Lowestaffs.
1708. January S.—His widow, Marjory, takes out letters of Administration.

At this point Wm. Merritt disappears from our city's annals.

BLACKMAILING OF CLAIMANTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I see a notice in your Washington orrespondence about the blackmailing of a claimant, as though it were a new thing. Why, sir, it is a notorious fact that it is almost impossible to get a claim through and paid without having to pay a commission, and if you make complaint to the department they are very indignant and demand your proofs, and if you dore give the proof all employes in the department and all de partments connected therewith at once make common cause to delay and defeat any and every ciaim in which you are known or suspected to have an interest. I assert this of my own knowledge, having to my sorrow proved it. Having claims in the Second Auditor's and Paymaster-General's Offices, I was approached by cierks to their departments who offered for a consideration to get my claims through. This I declined to pay, and my claims remained in statu que. On my complaining to the heads of the departments they very indignantly demanded my proofs, which I very foolishly gave, and which proved the culprit to be the chief cierk in that department. Of course off went his head, but from that time forward the whole Treasury Department was down on me, and I could get no satisfaction, and was obliged to either abandon my claims or hand them over to other persons to be looked after. The whole department is rotten. I hope it will be looked into and the blackmallers routed. One Who Knows.

\*\*New-Fork\*\*, July 25, 1878. partments connected therewith at once make con

FREE BATHS FOR PHILADELPHIA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SiR: Your favor of July 30 was duly received, together with interesting enclosures with particulars of the free baths in your city. I will submit the information they contain to our daily papers for pubformation they contain to our daily papers for pubni. ston, hoping it may lead to the establishment of a
similar charity here, though I have concluded that by
the time the needful amount was subscribed or appropriated, the bathing season would be alcoust over. But
I hope we will be able to provide this very neeful means
of comfort and health for the poor in Phinadelphia, so as
to be ready for next season. Very truly yours,
Philadelphia, Aug. 5, 1878.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In complimenting Thomas Sampson,

you mention among his exploits the arrest of Chadwick, H. E. Browne and L. A. Brown, on the \$64,000 check forgery. Why did you not add: "But neither of the men forgery. Why did you not and: "Dis netter of the messes was ever tried; that not a scintilla of evidence connecting them with the forgery was ever produced; and that after being locked up for a year, these men were discharged without a trial, or a shadow of a chance afforded them for vindication." That would not have been as complimentary to Sampson, but it would have been just to the men, so outrageously and infamously abused.

L. A. BROWN, New-York, Aug. 2, 1878.

ADDING TO A COMPLIMENT.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

Washington, Aug. 7, 1 a. m .- The pressure s generally below the mean; it is lowest in New-Eng-and and the St. Lawrence Valley, and highest in the exreme Northwest. General rain has fallen in the Atlanic Coast States; elsewhere clear or partly weather has prevailed. Toutheasterly winds have prevailed in the South Atlantic and Middle States; eifewhere they have been variable. The temperature has fallen in the Middle Atlantic States and New-England; elsewhere it has mained nearly stationary.

Indications. For New-England, cloudy weather and frequent rains, followed by clearing weather, easterly winds veering to northwest, stationary or higher temperature and pressure.

For the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather with frequent rains, followed by clearing weather, winds mostly southwest to northwest, stationary or rising temperature and barometer.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS



TRIBUNE OFFICE, Aug. 7. 1 s. m.—The variations in the barometer were sught yesterday morning, but the tendency was downward. In the attendon a considerable decline took pince, followed by a slight rise during the heavy shower at dusk. The temperature has fallen. The amount of moisture in the air is still large. Partly cloudy weather, with chances of occasional showers, may be expected in this city and vicinity to-day.

THE SOUTHERN SCOURGE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 6.-Thirty-five new cases of yellow fever, and five deaths, are reported to-

day.

There have been 316 yellow fever cases up to this date, and 88 deaths. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 6 .- The Board of Health to-day decided to established a quarantine against all freight and passengers from New-Orleans. A quarantine will also be established at Hopetick, opposite Memphis, to prevent the landing of New-Orleans ate at that place

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 6 .- Willie Warren. aged seventeen, who was admitted to the quarantine heapital on August 3, died yesterday. The deceased came from New-Orleans. This is the only case of yellow came from New-Orleans. This is fever that has reached Memphis.

St. Nicholas Hotel.

The improvements and repairs of this favorably and well-known hotel are new completed. Having more conveniences than ever for the cemfort of its patrons, it ofters superior advantages for transient and permanent guests.

URIAM WELCH, late firm and successor to S. Hawk & Co., Phopulator.

Is the best liquid deutifrice in the world. It theroughly cleames partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalentle," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath.

The Fragran' "Floritime"

Removes instantly all odors arising from a foul stomach, or tobacco smoke. Being partly composed of sonoy, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants, it is perfectly harmless, and as delictons as sherry.

Trepared by flenser C. Gallur, No. 493 Oxford-st., London, England, and retailed everywhere at 75 cents a bottle.

DIED. CARHART—Suddenly, at Netherwood, N. J., on Monday merning, James D. Carhart, J. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the fu-neral services from the residence of J. S. Rockwell, No. 4 Montague Terrace, Brockiva Heighila, on Weshooday, the 7th inst, at 2 p. m. It is requested that no flowers be east.

Tth inst. at 3 p. m. If is requested that no flowers be sent.
CODDINGTON—At Newport, R. L. on Tuesday, August 6,
Balmira H. wife of Thomas B, Coddington.
Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st.,
on Tharsday morning, at 11 of clock.

DICK MAN—At East Orange, N. J., Monfay morning, August
5, Dords Hebecca, wife of William A. Dickman, and daughter of Colonol r. B. Thorpe, aged 25 years 7 months.
Funeral from the house. William near Grove-st., Wednesday afternoon, at %30 p. m. Pleaseomit flowers.
Take the D. L. & W. B. R trains, which leave foot of Barclay and Christophor-sis. at 1:10 or 2:30 p. m.

DINSMORE—At Staatsburg-on-the-Hudson, August 6, of tubercular meningitis, Robert Malcolm, youngest child of Heles Prances and William B. Dinsmore, jr., aged S months and 10 days.

MESEROLE—August 6, 1878, Mrs. Magdalen Meserole, widow of John A. Meserole, aged 57 years 1 month and 8 days.

Guneral Priday, August 9, at 10 a.m., from the residence of her daughter, Mra. Mary A. Bliss. 297 Cumberland st., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn. Relatives and triends are invited to attend without further notice. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

Special Notices.

Nervous Expansion.—A medical essay comprising a series of sectures well-veryed at Kahn's Minseum of Analony, New-York, on the cause and cure of premature decine, showing indisputably how lost bealth may be regained, affording a clear aynopsis of the impectments to marriage and the treatment of marriage and the treatment of moreous and physical debutty, being the result of 20 years' experience. By noist, 25c. currency, or postings attangs. Address Secretary, KAHN'S Minseum, 688 Broadway, New York.

Post Office Notice.—Toe foreign mains or the west entities SATVIRIAN. Ancests 16, 1851s, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 10 s.m., for Europe, by steaming Ruesia, via Queenstown (correspondence for Finure be forwarded by this steaming must be specially addressed); and at 10.30 a.m., for France firest by steaming Canada, via Havres on THURSDAY, at 10 a.m., for Europe, by steaming Chemany and France for the twenty of this steamer must be specially addressed); and at 12 m., for figure by steaming the opening and france to be to twarded by this steamer must be specially addressed); and at 12 m., for figure main for formarchia, via Plymonds. Chember and Ramburg; on \$ATURDAY, at 11.00 s.m. Hennes (correspondence for Great strikin am the continuity of the steamer must be specially addressed); and at 12 m., for figure and steamer must be specially addressed; and at 12 m., for figure has teamer must be specially addressed; and at 12 m., for figure Russia, (ii) of stourcal and treatment of the first steamer must be specially addressed; and at 12 m., for figure Russia, (ii) of stourcal and first in the steament figure for the steament for t

Post Office, dow-York, August 8, 1876.

Annals. New-York City, Aug. 5, 1878.